TRITICUM.

Wheat.

IN Virginia they raise Wheat not only for their own Use, but for Exportation. The Climate of Carolina is not so agreeable to it, as that few People there think it their Advantage to sow it. The Generality of the Inhabitants are supplied with Flour from Pennsylvania and New-York.

That which is propagated in Carolina, came first from the Madeira Island; none being found to agreeable to the Country, it lying in a parallel Latitude. The Grain has a flimmer Coat, and yields more Flour than that of England. The Upper Parts of the Country differ from the Sea is sued to produce it as well as in Virginia, but as there are hills, but few People settle in those districts. Part, little elite has been yet planted but Indian Corn and Rice, for Exportation. Wheat is sown in March and reaped in June.

le Froment.

OF fait de l'Orge en Virginie, on a été parti par des Belges, et le Froment a été si bien partagé que ce grain a été partagé de partout.

HORDEUM.

Barley.

S Barley, and the northern Parts of Africa, are much adapted to the Growth of Barley. Carolina has it in a good State, and the Drinking and Ale made from Barley is of the highest Quality, which is also the same, as the Ale made in England.

CO MME le Barbeque & les regents & Autres aliments de l'Africte sont tres progres & cultive l'Orge, la Caraville, qui a a peo pois en meme Latitude, et est tres favorable aux mois de Juin & Octobre, mais il est aussi meilleurs que les grains de l'Europe, mais il est aussi meilleurs que les grains de l'Europe.

A V E N A.

Oats.

OATS thrive well in Carolina, though they are very rarely propagated. Indian Corn supplying its Use to better Purposes, particularly for Horsecorn, one Quart of which is found to nourish as much, and go as far as two Quarts of Oats.

Avoine.

Olive et malheureusement que le grain de l'Europe, d'où il provient, est pas en caraville.

MILIUM INDICUM.

Bunche Guinea Corn.

BUT little of this Grain is propagated, and chiefly be Neavors, who make Kennel of it, and sell it in like manner of Fern. It is a good Oat for feeding Fowls, for which the Smallness of the Grain allows it. It was at first introduced from Africa by the Neavors.

Le Millet de l'Inde.

ON ne multiplie que peu, ce grain en Caroline, & ce sont principalement les Neavors qui le cultivent. Il est en 600, & il est bon en matière de bouillie. On l'a fait principalement pour nourrir la volaille, & il est convient pour la plupart du grain. Les Neavors ont principalement d'Africte en Caroline.

PANICUM INDICUM SPICAE LONGISSIMAE.

Spiked Indian Corn.

THIS Grain has a smaller Grain than the Precedent, and is used as the other is, for feeding Fowls. One Grain are nearly four times as much as an ounce of Neavors, who brought it from Guinea, their native Country, and are therefore fond of having it.

Le Panis de l'Inde.

CE grain est plus pris que le précédent, & est comestible lui de nourrir les dindes, mais il est bon pour la volaille.

PHASEOLI.

Kidney-Beans.

OF the Kidney-Beans there are in Carolina and Virginia eight or ten different Sorts, which are Natives of America, most of which are hard in the American Beersh, like the Anch of the English: Amongst them are an excellent 45 lbs.

Hariots.

Il y a en Caroline et en Virginie, huit ou dix épices différentes de la haricot, qui est naturel à l'Amérique. On dit que la plus rare y a été multipliée par les Anglais, avant l'arrivée des Anglais. Les autres de ces épices sont excellentes pour la table : On les apporte en bon.